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**URBAN DISTRICT  
OF DENBY DALE**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
**For the Year 1951**

BY  
**ERIC WARD**

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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SLAITHWAITE :  
A. T. GREEN & CO., CARR LANE,  
1952



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# Denby Dale Urban District

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## LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1951

### Chairman:

\* W. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., J.P.

### Vice-Chairman:

H. MATHERS, Esq., J.P.

H. BURTON, Esq.	J. KENYON, Esq.
** L. CALVERT, Esq., J.P.	* G. T. LOCKWOOD, Esq.
* H. FOX, Esq.	H. MOUNTAIN, Esq.
H. HAIGH, Esq.	C. H. MOXON, Esq.
* J. HIBBERT, Esq., J.P.	H. S. NETHERWOOD, Esq.
* F. HIRST, Esq.	* H. SHAW, Esq.
* J. E. HOBSON, Esq.	C. STEPHENSON, Esq.
* N. IBBOTSON, Esq.	* R. W. SCHOFIELD, Esq.
J. H. KAYE, Esq.	* H. SYKES, Esq.

\*\* Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

\* Member of the Public Health Committee.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

### Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

T. MARSH, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(Resigned 2-3-51)

W. URMSON, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(Appointed 10-5-51)

Divisional Health Office,  
" Woodville,"  
Scar Lane,  
Golcar,  
Nr. Huddersfield.

July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Denby Dale Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 5th Annual Report on the health of the Denby Dale Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1951. The Report is the 14th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

As in previous Reports, particulars are given in Part VII of the services provided under Part 3 of the Health Service Act, 1946, by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Some of the vital statistics for the district compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. There has been an increase of 2.42 per 1,000 population in the adjusted death rate and an increase of 13.86 in the infant mortality rate. These increases are not of such serious significance as would appear at first sight. In a small community such as Denby Dale a slight increase in the number of actual births or deaths makes a much greater proportional increase in the various rates than is the case in the areas with larger populations. To be of real importance the high rates must be maintained over a longer period than one year.

There has been no prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year.

Housing continues to be one of the biggest problems in the district. In spite of new building and reconstruction there is still great need for new houses to provide homes for families who have to share houses with others and to replace houses unfit for occupation.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Councillors for their continued support and to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation received from the Clerk and officials of the Council. In particular my thanks are due to Mr. T. Marsh, your former Sanitary Inspector and to Mr. W. Urinson, his successor, for their invaluable help and loyal co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD.

**Medical Officer of Health.**

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

## 1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	10,165
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	9,651
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1950)	...	...	...	...	9,745
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1951)	...	...	...	...	9,607
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1951	...	...	...	...	3,223
Rateable Value (31st March, 1952)	...	...	...	...	£38,468
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1952)	...	...	...	...	£150

## 2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	68	53	121
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	69	54	123

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 12.80.  
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.70.

Still Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	1	2	3

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 23.81.

Deaths. (Males 87, Females 70)	...	...	...	...	157
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	16.34
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	...	...	...	14.71
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	Nil

### Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	2	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total	...	...	...	2	3	5

### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	40.65
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	33.06
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	500

### Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.21
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.42
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	0.73
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2.71
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	Nil



## Section I.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Denby Dale Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Clayton West, Denby and Cumberworth, Emley, and Skelmanthorpe. It is very varied in character with well wooded valleys and bleak uplands rising to 1,000 feet above sea level.

The principal industry is the manufacture of various kinds of textiles, but there are also several small coal mines, clay pits, stone quarries, and fire-clay works. In addition, agriculture, principally dairy farming, provides employment for a number of the inhabitants.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1951 was 9,607, as compared with 9,745 at mid-1950. This decrease, together with the increase of 34 deaths over births, shows that some 104 of the population have moved to other areas.

#### Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and for your district these are 1.07 and 0.90 respectively. These are factors by which the crude birth and death rates should be multiplied in order to make them truly comparable with the rates for other areas.

The need for such adjustment is occasioned by the differences in the constitution of area populations as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. The fact that your district has a comparability factor of 0.90 for deaths shows that the population contains a higher proportion of elderly people than the average area, which would in all probability result in a high crude death rate, despite the general health conditions of the population being good. The factor of 1.07 for births shows that the proportion of women in the maternal age groups is less than in the average area.

#### Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 123 live births (69 male, 54 female) was registered in the District during the year, an increase of 11 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 13.70 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.29 for the previous year, 15.5 for England and Wales, 16.1 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 15.9 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births number 2, or 1.63% of the total live births, a decrease of 1 compared with the previous year.



### Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 3 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 1 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 23.81 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.31 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 8.85 and 0.10 respectively for 1950.

### Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 157 (87 male, 70 female), an increase of 24 on the total for the year 1950.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 14.71 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.29 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death, in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	70
(ii)	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	... ..	28
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	... ..	26

These 3 causes accounted for 78.98% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and of the age and sex distribution are given in the following table:—

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ..	M	87	2	...	...	2	...	1	4	6	15	28	29
	F	70	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	13	21	25
1 Tuberculosis, respira- tory ... ..	M	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Diphtheria ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Meningococcal infec- tions ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Measles ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Diabetes ... ..	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Vascular lesions of ner- vous system ... ..	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	5
	F	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	7
18 Coronary disease, angina ... ..	M	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	4
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1
19 Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
20 Other heart disease ...	M	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	12
	F	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	12
21 Other circulatory dis- ease ... ..	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 Influenza ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Pneumonia ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Bronchitis ... ..	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Other diseases of respir- atory system ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ... ..	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital malforma- tions ... ..	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Other defined and ill- defined diseases ...	M	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 All other accidents ...	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Homicide and opera- tions of war ... ..	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

## Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 5 deaths (2 male, 3 female) of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of 2 compared with the previous year. Of these infants, 3 were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 40.65 per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.79 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 33.06 as compared with 27.52 for the year 1950.

One illegitimate child died under 1 year of age.

## Comparative Statistics.

	Denby Dale Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
<b>BIRTH RATE</b> Per 1,000 estimated population ... (crude) do. (adjusted)	12.80 13.70	15.6 15.9	15.8 16.1	15.5 —
<b>DEATH RATES</b> All per 1,000 estimated .... population .....				
All Causes (Crude) ....	16.34	13.5	12.7	12.5
All Causes (Adjusted) ...	14.71	13.6	13.2	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.)	—	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	0.73	1.90	1.81	*
Cancer ...	2.71	1.89	1.80	1.96
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	7.29	5.10	4.72	*
<b>INFANT MORTALITY</b> ....	40.65	30.8	31.8	29.6
<b>DIARRHOEA</b> Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births .....	Nil	*	*	*
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b> Puerperal Sepsis .... Other Causes .....	Nil Nil	* *	* *	* *
Total ....	Nil	0.81	0.93	0.79

\* Figures not available.

## Section II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council, but is engaged whole-time on public health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Holmfirth, Kirkburton, and Meltham, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding, which is composed of the 5 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

In addition the staff consists of a full-time Sanitary Inspector, a lay assistant, a junior assistant, and a female clerk who is shared with the Surveyor and Water Engineer.

#### Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required by the Health department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

#### Ambulance Facilities.

##### (a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

##### (b) Cases of Sickness and Accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Denby Dale Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 18. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

#### Professional Nursing in the Home.

**General:** Home Nursing is undertaken by 3 Home Nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Emley, Lower Cumberworth, and Scissett. A relief home nurse is also resident at Skelmanthorpe.

**Midwifery:** There are 2 full-time midwives employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Lower Cumberworth and Skelmanthorpe.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

#### Treatment Centres, Clinics, and Hospitals.

##### Infant Welfare Centres.

Held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons in Denby Dale and on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoons in Skelmanthorpe.

## **Ante-Natal Clinics.**

Held monthly on the 1st Tuesday afternoon in the month at Denby Dale, and on the 3rd Tuesday afternoon in the month at Skelmanthorpe.

## **School Clinics.**

No special School Clinics are held in the District but school-children are seen at all Infant Welfare Clinic sessions.

All the Denby Dale Clinics are held in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Denby Dale, and the Skelmanthorpe Clinics in the Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Skelmanthorpe.

## **Chest Clinic.**

Held daily at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

## **Venereal Diseases Clinics.**

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

## **Hospitals.**

- (a) **Infectious Diseases:** Under the National Health Service Act, Denby Dale is placed in the Leeds Regional Hospital Area, and cases of Infectious Diseases, other than Smallpox, are admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Until the end of the year, accommodation for cases of Smallpox was provided by the Regional Board at Cottingham Smallpox Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire. As from the 1st January, 1952, however, accommodation is provided at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

- (b) **General Hospitals:**

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

County General Hospital, Wakefield.

- (c) **Maternity:** Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Water Supply.

There have been no changes in the arrangements for water supply which is provided by the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board and the Huddersfield Corporation Waterworks. In each case the water is chlorinated by the suppliers, and is purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council.

These supplies are available throughout the District except in a few isolated localities but the maximum amount of water which can be provided by the suppliers, and particularly the Huddersfield Corporation, is insufficient to meet the present and future needs of the District. Difficulties regarding distribution are also experienced and serious shortages occur from time to time in the high level areas, and particularly in the Emley and Emley Moor areas. Improvements have been made in the High Flatts and Birdsedge areas by "scraping" the mains and by the erection of a storage tank at High Flatts. Measures to improve the Emley supply are also in progress and the construction of a new service reservoir at Emley Moor was commenced during the year. The pressure in the Huddersfield Corporation supply main feeding the Emley reservoir still remains low and pumping continues to be restricted to 6 hours each night.

Of the 3,223 houses in the District, 3,186 are connected to the public mains and in all instances the supply is indoors. Of the 37 houses not connected, 36 have private supplies piped or pumped into the house, whilst one depends on an external well for its supply.

Samples of water from the 2 Statutory Undertakings are taken at regular intervals from consumers' premises and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of 34 samples submitted the reports showed that 22 were highly satisfactory, 4 were satisfactory, 7 were of suspicious character, and one was unsatisfactory. Following the unsatisfactory sample from the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply in the Skelmanthorpe area, several samples were taken from the Council's reservoirs. The reservoirs were cleaned out and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Similar sampling has been carried out for observation purposes of the Rusby Spring and Rusby "New" Wells, formerly used as a public supply. Some 18 samples were submitted, 15 being reported as highly satisfactory, 1 as being satisfactory, and 2 as being of suspicious character.

A total of 5 samples were taken from private supplies, all of which were reported as unsatisfactory. As a result of this sampling, action has been taken under the Public Health Act, notices being served to connect 3 houses to the mains supply.

A sample for chemical analysis was taken of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply which proved satisfactory. In addition, samples of the Huddersfield and Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supplies were taken for plumbo-solvency analysis. The results were as follows:—

Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Supply.	Lead Solvency	pH.
Water stood in pipe for $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour ...	... 1/35	8.4
Water stood in pipe for 12 hours ...	... 1/50	8.6
Huddersfield Corporation Supply.		
Water stood in pipe for $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour ...	... 1/70	7.2
Water stood in pipe for 12 hours ...	... 1/35	6.6

During the year a comparator was obtained with which regular tests on the chlorine content and the P.H. value of the water can be made.

Results of the bacteriological examinations are tabulated as follows:—

Supply & Locality	Date of Sample	Coli-form Bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal Coli. per 100 ml.	Chlorine part 1,000,000	p.H. value	Remarks
DEWSBURY AND HECKMOND WIRE WATER BOARD.						
Skelmanthorpe	5/2/51	0	0	0	7.3	Irregular Type 2 B. Coli Type 1 B. aerogenes Types 1 and 2 Intermediate Type 2 B. aerogenes Type 2
	29/3/51	0	0	0	6.9	
	27/6/51	6	0	—	—	
	11/7/51	18+	2	—	—	
	13/7/51	7	0	—	7.4	
	13/7/51	3	0	—	7.5	
	8/8/51	0	0	—	7.6	Intermediate Type 1
	5/9/51	2	0	0.2	9.1	
	5/11/51	0	0	0.2	8.6	
	25/7/51	2	0	0.1	—	
Skelmanthorpe Open Reservoir	2/1/51	0	0	0	8.8	Intermediate Type 1
Denby Dale	8/8/51	0	0	—	—	
Star Inn Reservoir (covered)	25/7/51	0	0	0.4	—	B. Coli Type 1
High Flatts	29/5/51	3	3	—	—	
	11/6/51	0	0	—	—	
Rusby Wood Reservoir (open)	25/7/51	0	0	0.2	—	
Clayton West	1/10/51	0	0	0.2	8.5	
	1/5/51	0	0	—	—	
	28/2/51	0	0	0.2	7.3	
Lower Cumberworth	8/8/51	0	0	—	7.6	
Upper Cumberworth	3/12/51	0	0	0.1	7.1	
HUDDERSFIELD CORPORATION SUPPLY to EMLEY						
Emley Woodhouse	5/1/51	0	0	0	6.9	B. Coli Type 2
	5/2/51	0	0	0	6.8	
	28/2/51	0	0	0	6.9	
	29/3/51	0	0	—	—	
	1/5/51	0	0	—	—	
	27/6/51	0	0	—	—	
	8/8/51	6	0	—	6.7	



Supply and Locality	Date of Sample	Coli-form Bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal Coli. per 100 ml.	Chlorine part 1,000,000	pH Value	Remarks
Emley	29/5/51	9	0	—	—	C. Coli Type 2
	14/6/51	3	0	—	—	Intermedi-ate Type 1
	5/9/51	0	0	0.1	6.9	B. Coli Type 2 Intermedi-ate Type 1 B. Coli Type 2
	1/10/51	2	0	0.1	6.9	
	5/11/51	1	0	0.01	6.9	
Emley Moor	3/12/51	0	0	0.1	6.2	
Rusby New Well Supply Birdsedge	28/2/51	0	0	—	—	B. Coli Type 1
	29/5/51	0	0	—	—	
	27/6/51	0	0	—	—	
	8/8/51	6	6	—	6.0	
	5/9/51	0	0	—	5.3	
	1/10/51	0	0	—	5.3	
	5/11/51	2	2	—	5.4	
Rusby Old Spring Supply	2/1/51	0	0	—	6.2	Intermedi-ate Type 1
	5/2/51	0	0	—	—	
	28/2/51	0	0	—	6.0	
	29/3/51	0	0	—	—	
	1/5/51	0	0	—	—	
	29/5/51	0	0	—	—	
	27/6/51	0	0	—	—	
	8/8/51	0	0	—	6.0	
	8/9/51	0	0	—	5.5	
	1/10/51	0	0	—	5.5	
	5/11/51	1	0	—	5.6	
Various Private Supplies Parkhouse Birds- edge Spring	5/9/51	160	160	—	5.7	B. Coli Type 1
Reservoir	5/9/51	35	35	—	6.4	B. Coli Type 1
Tap	5/9/51	35	17	—	6.9	B. Coli Type 1
	1/10/51	90	30	—	6.7	
Haley Well Supply Kaye Line, Denby Dale	3/12/51	50	8	—	6.7	B. Coli Type 1

The water mains to the Smithy Lane and Giltwhaites Estates have been extended, and during the year 300 lineal yards of 5" main and 400 lineal yards of 3" main were laid on the Giltwhaite Lane Estate, and 320 lineal yards of 3" main and 60 lineal yards of 4" main on the Smithy Lane Estate, these extensions being necessary to accommodate further development now taking place. Improvement to the supply in the High Flatts area was made by the laying of 590 lineal yards of 5" main from Pump Street to Green Lane End in substitution for an insufficient 1" galvanised, 220 lineal yards 4" main to Low House, and 700 lineal yards of 1½" asbestos to Windmill Lane and Green Lane. This work not only improved the existing supply to the area but provided Council's water to several houses which had previously had to depend on private supplies.

The negotiations with neighbouring authorities regarding an extension of the Huddersfield Corporation service in the Sovereign Inn area, mentioned in last year's Report, were continued.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

Details were given in the Report for 1948 of the areas served by the sewage disposal works in the District.

No major alterations have been made during the year. Of several samples taken by the Yorkshire Ouse Rivers Board from the 4 works in the District, only one sample, from the Scottscroft Works at Emley, was stated to be unsatisfactory.

Of the 3,223 houses in the District, 2,649 or 82.2% are connected to the Council's sewers, 148 to septic tanks and filters or cesspools, whilst 426 dwellings, including farms, discharge their sewage without treatment on to fields or into streams and other watercourses.

The sewage disposal works and the small plants for isolated communities are maintained by a mobile staff of the Public Health Department. The 4 disposal works in the area are visited daily and kept in good condition and repair.

Cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge, the work being done by co-operation between the Mobile and Cleansing Staffs.

### **Rivers and Streams**

The increased attention now given to small disposal plants ensures that in many cases a much improved effluent is discharged into watercourses. Several of these small works are, however, taking sewage above their capacity and consequently the desired standard of purity of the effluent can not always be obtained. In these cases and in cases where sewage discharges direct to the stream, pollution of the streams with sewage cannot be remedied until sewerage schemes are provided for the outlying parts of the District.

The pollution of watercourses is a matter of great importance in a District such as this where an increasing number of attested herds of dairy cattle is being built up. Every effort should be made to clear up all known cases of pollution.

During the year, 12 visits were made in connection with complaints of polluted streams.

## Closet Accommodation

No action was taken under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but the Council continued to make a grant to owners of £6 for each closet converted. The increased number of conversions reported last year was maintained, 59 privies and 1 chemical closet being converted to water closets. Additional water closets provided for old houses numbered 6, whilst 23 were constructed for new houses.

Owing to the absence of sewers and lack of water, particularly in the high level areas, conversion to the water carriage system is not possible at the present time in many cases.

Public conveniences have been erected at Skelmanthorpe and Emley and work commenced on the construction of a convenience at the children's playground at Denby Dale. Schemes for other conveniences at Denby Dale and Scissett have been approved.

Particulars of closet accommodation provided for dwellings and other premises in the district at the end of the year are given in the following tables:—

Type of Premises.	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies		Pails or Tubs	Other	Total
			With open middens	With Covered middens			
No. of Closets in:—							
(a) Dwelling Houses	2118	0	24	964	5	0	3111
(b) Factories	202	0	0	8	2		212
(c) Shops ...	27	0	0	2	0	0	29
(d) Hotels and Public Houses ...	48	0	0	4	0	0	52
(e) Business Premises ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
(f) Public Conveniences ...	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
(g) Schools ...	86	0	0	8	0	0	94
(h) Other Premises	44	0	0	11	2	0	57

Total No. of dwelling houses in the district ... 3,223

No. of houses sharing or having one W.C. ... 1,895

No. of houses having 2 W.C.'s ... 160

Closet accommodation in the different wards is shown below:—

Ward	Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Total
Clayton West	518	170	2	690
Emley	212	270	2	484
Denby and Cumberworth	751	296	3	1050
Skelmanthorpe	1055	285	2	1342
<b>Total</b>	<b>2536</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3566</b>

## Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Scavenging is undertaken throughout the District by the Council with direct labour under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, 2 covered type motor wagons being employed. Domestic refuse is collected at 2 weekly intervals and privies and ashpits are emptied approximately every 6 weeks. Controlled tipping is carried out at the tips at Skelmanthorpe, Emley, and Birdsedge, whilst crude tipping is done at Denby. A tip attendant is employed to keep the tips in good order, and 8 men are engaged in the work of collection.

Number of dustbins in the district	...	...	2,211
Approximate total weight of refuse removed	...	...	4,000 tons.

### Salvage

Salvage collection was re-commenced by the Council at the beginning of the year, collection being carried out along with normal refuse collection. A collector and motor vehicle are employed part-time on the collection of salvage from shop premises.

The total weight of salvage collected during the year was 47 tons 10 cwts 1 qr which sold for £784 - 0 - 4.

### Shops Acts

No inspections were made during the year under the Shops Acts.

#### Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936 Petroleum (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928

During the year 29 licences to store petrol were issued in respect of 29 premises, and 1 licence for the storage of calcium carbide was issued. The visits paid in respect of petrol storage and licencing numbered 5.

### Smoke Abatement

During the year 16 observations were made on factory chimneys in the area. One informal notice was served and several visits made in connection with the excessive emission of smoke.

### Camping Sites — Moveable Dwellings

The use of caravans as semi-permanent dwellings is still continued throughout the District.

Of the 7 licences to station and use caravans for living purposes in operation at the commencement of the year 5 were renewed, the other two caravans being removed. New licences granted during the year under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 numbered 3 but in one case the caravan was removed before the end of the year leaving 7 licences in operation.

Action under Section II of the Housing Act, 1936, was taken with regard to an unlicensed caravan being used as a dwelling. An undertaking that the caravan would not be used for human habitation was accepted by the Council.

The number of visits of inspection made by the Sanitary Inspector was 14.

### Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one covered swimming bath in the area, situated at Scissett, which was built in 1929 by the Miners' Welfare Commission, and is now managed by a local committee. The swimming pool has a capacity of 70,000 gallons and is equipped with modern filtration plant which ensures a complete turnover in four hours.



The bath is extensively used by the general public and school children from an area of 7 miles around.

The swimming pool can be covered over by a sprung maple wood floor, and in winter it is used extensively by local organisations and charities for dances, whist drives, and other social functions.

Chloroscopic examinations of the water in the pool are carried out daily during the season by the superintendent.

During the year 4 samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspector, all of which were satisfactory, as shown below:—

Date	Coli. Bac. per 100ml.	Faecal Coli. per 100ml.	Non-Faecal Coli. per 100ml.	p.h. value	Chlor. Part 1 m.	Remarks
<b>8-6-51</b>						
Inlet	0	0	—	7.3	0.7	Satisfactory
Outlet	0	0	—	7.3	0.6	Satisfactory
<b>5-9-51</b>						
Inlet	0	0	—	6.9	0.9	Satisfactory
Outlet	0	0	—	6.9	0.4	Satisfactory

### Factories Act, 1937

The following is an extract from a report to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour on Form 572 (Revised).

#### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	No. on Register	Insp't'ns	Written Notices	Owners Prose'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	14	3	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	61	20	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	75	23	—	—

#### 2. Cases in which Defects were Found: Nil.

#### 3. Outworkers.

Some 41 persons resident in the District were employed at the end of the year as outworkers for various firms manufacturing rugs and mats.

#### Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No houses were found to be infested with bed bugs during the year.

#### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Rodent Control Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has continued to operate in the District throughout the year. Private dwellings are dealt with free of charge, whilst in other cases a charge is made to cover cost of material and workmen's time.

During the year 18 treatments were carried out to eradicate infestations of private dwellings, and 10 at tips, sewage works, and other properties of the Council. In addition treatments were carried out on various sections of the sewer systems in the area.

**Rag, Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are no “ Licensed ” or “ Registered ” premises in the district.

**Schools.**

There are in the District 10 schools, 6 being County Schools, including 1 Secondary Modern School, and 4 being Voluntary Schools.

The Birdsedge County School is now the only one where the closet accommodation remains to be converted to the water carriage system. Although this is under consideration, it is not yet practicable, as no sewer system exists in the area.

Detailed inspections were made during the year of all the schools with regard to their sanitary circumstances.

No schools were closed on account of infectious diseases.

**Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

During the year, the following inspections were made to the premises detailed:—

Nature of Inspection.	Visits.
Houses visited under Public Health Acts .. .. .	294
Houses visited re vermin ... .. .	158
Houses visited re water supply ... .. .	20
Houses and other Premises visited re drains ... .. .	141
Houses and other Premises visited re rats and mice ... .. .	394
Houses visited re ashes accommodation ... .. .	601
Houses visited re accumulation of waste ... .. .	9
Houses visited re infectious diseases ... .. .	45
Houses visited re disinfection ... .. .	18
Houses visited re water closet accommodation ... .. .	181
Houses visited re privy midden accommodation ... .. .	206
Houses visited re disinfestation ... .. .	8
School Premises ... .. .	28
Tents, Vans, and Sheds ... .. .	14
Piggeries ... .. .	5
Sewers ... .. .	20
Sewage Disposal Works ... .. .	49
Refuse Collection, Tips, etc. ... .. .	93
Smoke Abatement ... .. .	16
Cesspools ... .. .	12
Canteens ... .. .	16
Ice Cream Premises ... .. .	12
Meat Shops ... .. .	26
Food preparing premises (Fish and Chip Shops, etc.) ... .. .	23
General Food Premises ... .. .	8
Food Bye-laws ... .. .	26
Cowsheds ... .. .	1
Dairies ... .. .	2
Public Conveniences ... .. .	12
Meat Inspection ... .. .	25
Bakehouses ... .. .	16
Petroleum Storage Premises ... .. .	5
Factories (with mechanical power) ... .. .	20
Factories (without mechanical power) ... .. .	3

Nature of Inspection.								Visits.
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Entertainment Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rivers Pollution Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Interviews — Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Housing—Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Housing—Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440
Samples—Bacteriological Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Samples—Chemical Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Samples—Bacteriological Milk (Cleanliness and T.B.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Samples—Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Samples—Ice Lollies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples—Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total								3,578

During the year complaints were received relating to the following matters:—

Complaint.	No.
General Disrepair—Various	2
Defective fireplaces	18
Defective roofs	22
Defective ceilings	12
Defective floors	8
Defective gas service	2
Defective eaves gutters	17
Defective drains	8
Defective sinks	12
Defective windows	8
Defective wallposts	14
Defective doors	4
Defective water closets	5
Defective external walls	8
Defective chimney stacks	1
Defective rainwater pipe	5
Flooded cellars	3
Accumulations	5
Vermis	8
Rats and Mice Infestation	16
Choked Drains	14
Dampness	7
Insufficient Ventilation	26
Choked Sewer	4
Defective Sewer	1
Ashpits	95
Defective Dustbin	1
Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	3
Defective Privy Middens	13
Dirty Premises	1
Unwholesome Water Supply	3
Insufficient Water Supply	4
350	
Total Number of Inspections made	3,578
Record of nuisances found, notices served, and work done:—	
Number of complaints received	350



Number of nuisances and defects in hand at beginning of year	148
Number of nuisances and defects found ... ..	236
Number of nuisances and defects abated ... ..	135
(a) as a result of informal action ... ..	129
(b) as a result of statutory action ... ..	6
Number of Informal Notices served ... ..	159
Number of Informal Notices complied with ... ..	30
Number of Statutory Notices served ... ..	4
Number of Statutory Notices complied with ... ..	3

#### Record of Improvements Effected.

Insufficient Light ... ..	1
Roofs repaired ... ..	3
Eaves, Spouts, repaired or renewed ... ..	5
Wall plaster repaired ... ..	5
Dwellings and Premises cleansed and disinfested ... ..	24
Ceilings repaired ... ..	4
Damp Walls remedied ... ..	7
Fire-ranges repaired or renewed ... ..	8
Insanitary Sinks abolished ... ..	4
External Walls repaired ... ..	1
Windows made to open or repaired ... ..	2
Stairs repaired ... ..	1
Flooded Cellars remedied ... ..	3
Drains laid, repaired, or renewed ... ..	73
Cesspools cleaned out ... ..	8
New Sinks provided ... ..	4
Gas Pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Middens abolished ... ..	26
Privy Closets abolished ... ..	54
Privy Middens repaired ... ..	3
Additional Water Closets provided ... ..	66
Accumulations removed ... ..	5
Ashpits abolished ... ..	1
New Dustbins provided ... ..	58
Sewers cleared ... ..	4
Sewers repaired ... ..	2
Drains cleared ... ..	14
Rainwater Pipes repaired ... ..	3
Dirty Premises cleansed ... ..	1
Piped hot water provided ... ..	6
Provision of ventilated food-store ... ..	4
Secondary access provided ... ..	1
Drainage reconstructed ... ..	1
Ventilation improved ... ..	7
Provision of clothes washing accommodation ... ..	5

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#### Legal Action.

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year under various sections of the Public Health Act, 1936:—

Section 44: 1 notice requiring the provision of a water closet.

Section 138: 3 notices requiring the provision of wholesome piped water supplies.

All the works specified in the notices were in progress at the end of the year, except in the case under Section 44, where the work was done by the local authority in default.

The two notices outstanding from the previous year were complied with. Court proceedings were necessary to secure compliance with regard to one of these notices, the other being dealt with by the local authority in default.

## HOUSING

The provision of new houses is probably still the most pressing public health need of the district.

The detailed housing survey has continued, 420 houses being inspected and recorded during the year, making a total of 740.

These have been classified as follows:—

(a) Houses in all respects fit ... ..	318
(b) Houses requiring minor repairs or improvements ... ..	36
(c) Houses requiring major structural repairs or additions in order to comply with the housing standards ... ..	233
(d) Houses in such a state as to be not repairable at reasonable cost	153
	<hr/>
Total	740
(e) Houses which are suitable for re-conditioning provided a grant is made towards the cost (included under (c) above) ... ..	124

The Council's policy of using the powers granted to them under the Housing Act, 1949, to make grants to owners towards the cost of re-constructing suitable houses has continued to be exercised to the full.

During the year 7 schemes were submitted by owners to the Council for consideration, one being subsequently withdrawn. The 6 schemes accepted and forwarded to the Ministry of Health, together with 3 schemes submitted during the previous year, were approved. At the end of the year 12 schemes had been completed and 4 were in progress.

**New Building.**

During the year 6 houses were completed by the Council on the Smithy Lane Estate, Skelmanthorpe, and 6 aged people's dwellings on the Sunnymead Estate, Scissett. Work on a further 19 houses at Smithy Lane, Skelmanthorpe, and 24 houses at Giltwhaites Lane Estate, Denby Dale, was commenced during the year.

In addition 4 houses (1 each at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe, and 2 at Emley) were completed by private enterprise.

**Overcrowding.**

The number of cases of statutory overcrowding has increased by 9 during the year, there being 25 remaining at the end of the year. These figures, however, do not give a true picture of the conditions prevailing in the District, as under the Housing Act all habitable rooms are considered usable for sleeping purposes. There are in consequence a great many more cases where the living conditions, owing to overcrowding, are intolerable, although the houses are not legally overcrowded.

## Housing Statistics.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	583
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	2,567
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932) ... ..	420
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	440
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	361

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	30
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:	
(a)	By owners ... ..	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:	
(a)	By owners ... ..	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	2

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation ... ..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	Nil

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..		25
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ..		33
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..		157
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..		11
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..		2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..		17
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..		Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ... ..		Nil



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## Milk Supply

The Urban District Council is now only responsible for the registration and supervision of retailers and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk. Sampling is limited to milk in the course of delivery and when special enquiries are necessary.

As all the suppliers are producer/retailers no retail milk sellers are registered in the district.

The only licence granted by the Council under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) and (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, was a supplementary licence for the sale of pasteurised milk.

During the year 26 samples of milk were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test as compared with 20 in the previous year. Reports show that 23 samples were satisfactory as follows:—

Grading	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory
T.T. Certified ... ..	3	3
Accredited (Farm Bottled)	9	6
Accredited ... ..	1	1
Ungraded ... ..	13	13
Total ... ..	26	23

Repeat samples were taken from two producers after unsatisfactory reports, one of which was subsequently satisfactory. The other producer was visited and advised by the Ministry of Agriculture Milk Officer, after which a further sample proved satisfactory.

The number of samples taken for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 16, one of which was positive. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture was informed and on examination of the herd, a cow suffering from tuberculosis of the udder was found and destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order.

A sample of milk produced in the area which was taken and submitted for examination by a neighbouring authority, was also positive for tubercle bacilli. The Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture inspected the herd and one cow was isolated, the sale of milk from which was prohibited until further investigations proved that the cow was non-tuberculous.

## Ice Cream.

There are 19 premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of ice cream, an increase of 4 on the previous year, but during the year only 3 were used for manufacture and 12 for sale. The manufacturers have been encouraged to improve methods of production and 12 visits of inspection were made. These include visits to the 3 ice cream vehicles operating in the district. During the year 11 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination by the "Methylene Blue" Test; 10 were classified as Grade 1, and 1 as Grade 2.

Two iced lollies were also sampled and classified as Grade 1.

The provisional grades of ice cream are as follows:—

Provisional Grade.	Time taken to Decolourise Methylene Blue
1	4½ hours or more.
2	2½ to 4 hours.
3	½ to 2 hours.
4	0

Numerous factors and experimental errors of laboratory tests make it necessary for judgment to be based on a series of samples. Over a period 50 per cent. should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

### Meat

There are 9 slaughterhouses in the District, all of them being licenced by the Council. By virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940, no regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of these slaughterhouses, but pigs for the producers' own consumption were slaughtered under licences granted by the Ministry of Food. So far as possible all pigs slaughtered in the District were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot in Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out. Visits of inspection to the distributing centre resulted in the abatement of unsatisfactory methods of distribution.

Particulars of carcasses inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and condemned are shown below:—

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known),	—	—	—	—	171
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	31
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	9.68%

In carrying out the work of inspection, 25 visits were paid to slaughterhouses and other premises.

During the year 26 visits of inspection were paid to the 15 butchers' shops in the area, 23 to the 24 food preparing premises (including 5 fried fish shops), registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 16 visits to canteens. At the end of the year 12 premises were registered for the manufacture of sausages, etc., and 12 for fish frying.

## Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Licences to slaughter, in operation at the beginning of the year numbered 36. During the year 29 expired, 20 were renewed, and 1 new licence was granted.

### Bread.

There are 8 bakehouses in the district, none of them underground. of which 16 inspections were made. One unsatisfactory condition was found and remedied during the year.

### Other Foods

During the year, 8 visits of inspection were paid to general food premises in the area, at which a good general standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The following foodstuffs were examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Article.	Weight.	Article	Amount	Weight
Apples	160 lbs.		Tins	
Meat	50 lbs.	Canned Ham	19 260lbs.	7ozs.
Bacon	21 lbs.	Can'd Salmon	11 11lbs.	
		Can'd Lobster	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
		Jellied Veal	2 8lbs.	
<hr/>		<hr/>		
231 lbs.		33 tins 279lbs.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		ozs.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

	Genuine.		Adulterated.	
Milk Samples examined ... ..	...	...	64	5
Drugs examined ... ..	...	...	1	—
Other Foods examined ... ..	...	...	4	3
Proceedings instituted ... ..	...	...	—	—
Cautions issued ... ..	...	...	—	4

### Food Byelaws

During the year, 26 visits of inspection were made in connection with the Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Two film displays and lectures on Food Hygiene and the new Byelaws were given to the Public and members of the Food trade by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector.



## Section VI.

### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from the increased incidence of measles, there was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases during the year.

#### Smallpox

No cases of smallpox were notified in the District during the year.

#### Diphtheria

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts are obtainable by medical practitioners through the hospital service, stocks being held at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Diphtheria Prophylactic for immunisation can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, the inoculations being carried out by medical practitioners and officers of the County Health Department. Some 70 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections, whilst 30 children who had been inoculated some years ago received " booster " doses.

Further particulars of immunisations carried out and the immunisation state of the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

#### Scarlet Fever

During the year, 14 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, all of which were confirmed, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Although the disease was mild in character in most of the cases, all the patients were admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of the cases in the various wards is shown in the table given below:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total
Clayton West	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Emley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	6
Denby and Cumberworth	—	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Totals ..	1	3	3	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	14

#### Whooping Cough

There were 25 cases of Whooping Cough notified in the District during the year, as compared with 27 in 1950.

The distribution of the cases in the various wards is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	T't'l
Clayton West	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Emley ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Denby and Cumberworth	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	22
Totals	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	4	25

### Measles

During the year 151 cases of Measles were notified as compared with 3 in 1950. The distribution of the cases in the various wards is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	T't'l
Clayton West	4	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Emley ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Skelmanthorpe	—	14	8	—	—	—	46	2	—	—	—	—	70
Denby and Cumberworth	—	—	23	7	—	—	4	14	1	7	—	—	56
Totals :	4	32	34	7	—	—	50	16	1	7	—	—	151

### Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

One case of Acute Primary Pneumonia was notified during the year, as compared with no cases of Pneumonia in the previous year. Deaths registered during 1951 as due to Pneumonia numbered 2 as compared with none in 1950.

### Enteric Fever and Dysentery

During the year, one case of Sonne Dysentery was notified. The patient, resident in Denby Dale, was a male aged 75 years who made a satisfactory recovery.

No cases of Enteric Fever were notified.

### Meningococcal Infections

No cases of meningococcal infection were notified during the year, as compared with two in 1950.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified during the year. The patient, who was aged 24, made a satisfactory recovery.

## Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis

No cases of these diseases were notified during the year.

## Erysipelas

No cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

## Cancer

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 26 (13 male, 13 female) as compared with 23 in the previous year, an increase of 3. The Cancer death rate for the year is 2.71 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a rate of 2.36 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.80 and 1.89 respectively.

## Tuberculosis

A total of 7 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register during the year as compared with 5 in 1950.

There were 4 deaths from Tuberculosis recorded during 1951, as compared with one in 1950.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from Tuberculosis during the year:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	6	4	5	3
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	4	1	1	1
(c) Number of cases restored to Register ....	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ....	2	2	1	—
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register ....	4	—	1	2
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register ....	8	7	6	2

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
25—35	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	2

Denby Dale 1951

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagnosis confirmed	Number of cases Admitted Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																							
					Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Scarlet Fever	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	—	2a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Measles ...	151	151	—	—	—	5	2	6	8	11	6	7	12	40	44	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Whooping Cough ...	25	25	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	4	1	—	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

(a) Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

## Section VII.

### SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

#### PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 20

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.
Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.
Holmfirth U.D.	

Area of the Division (in acres) ... ..	64,265
Estimated Population (mid-1951) ... ..	73,371

#### Divisional Staff:

##### Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

##### Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

##### Assistant County Medical Officer:

(Part Time)

D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

(Appointed 28th February, 1951)

##### Clinic Medical Officers:

(Part Time)

G. ASPINWALL, M.B., Ch.B.

C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

L. E. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. A. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

M. V. WILBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

##### Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss A. CORLESS.

##### Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Mrs. D. ARDRON, Appointed 2-7-51.

Miss D. BROOKE.

Miss J. CHAMBERLAIN, Appointed 2-7-51.

Mrs. N. CRANSTON, Resigned 1-4-51.

Miss E. EASTWOOD.

Miss E. EVEREST, Appointed 2-7-51.

\* Mrs. E. FISCHER, Appointed 4-4-51.

Miss M. FLINTOFF.

Miss R. M. GINDERS.

Miss D. MELLOR, Appointed 22-8-51.

Miss M. E. PORRITT, Resigned 31-3-51.

Mrs. A. ROYSTON.

\* Mrs. M. WARD.

Miss D. WOOD.

Mrs. E. M. WOODEND, Resigned 31-3-51.

##### Senior Clerk:

G. A. BEATSON.

\* Part Time.



# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales prov. figures
Population .....	22,090	9,607	18,960	17,690	5,024	73,371	1,157,200	1,586,300	*
Live Births .....	344	123	256	211	78	1,012	18,031	25,113	*
Still Births .....	10	3	6	5	1	25	478	668	*
Deaths .....	328	157	291	218	77	1,071	15,616	20,205	*
Deaths under 1 year of age .....	10	5	10	3	1	29	555	798	*
<b>Birth Rate</b> Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	15.57	12.80	13.50	11.93	15.53	13.79	15.6	15.8	15.5
„ (Adjusted)	16.04	13.70	14.04	15.39	15.68	*	15.9	16.1	15.5
<b>Death Rates</b> All per 1,000 estimated population All Causes (Crude)	14.85	16.34	15.35	12.32	15.33	14.59	13.5	12.7	12.5
„ „ (Adjusted)	13.51	14.71	13.19	11.21	13.64	*	13.6	13.2	12.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.18	—	—	0.11	—	0.08	0.11	0.10	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.28	—	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.28
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	0.04	0.21	0.05	—	—	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) .....	1.58	0.73	2.64	1.07	1.39	1.61	1.90	1.81	*
Cancer .....	2.54	2.71	2.27	2.04	1.79	2.32	1.89	1.80	1.96
Heart and Circulatory Diseases .....	5.16	7.29	5.22	4.75	5.37	5.37	5.10	4.72	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	2.26	2.91	2.85	2.54	2.39	2.58	1.86	1.72	*
<b>Infant Mortality</b> .....	29.07	40.65	39.06	14.22	12.82	28.66	30.8	31.8	29.6
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>	5.65	—	—	—	—	1.93	0.81	0.93	0.79

\* Figures not available.



## VITAL STATISTICS

### Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1951 was 1012 (529 males, 483 females), an increase of 4 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 13.79 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.58 for 1950.

The illegitimate live births numbered 35 or 3.46% of the total live births, a decrease of 6 compared with the previous year.

### Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 1071 (558 males, 513 females), an increase of 1 on the total for 1950.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 14.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.42 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	395
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	189
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	170
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	116

These 4 causes accounted for 81.23% of the total deaths.

### Infant Mortality.

In 1951 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 29, a decrease of 1 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 18 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 28.66 per 1,000 live births as compared with 29.76 for 1950.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 28.66 as compared with 28.96 for 1950.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 28.57 as compared with 48.78 for 1950.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

# DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Meningococcal Infections ... of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
2. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Nonmeningococcal Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	6
5. Congenital Malformations ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
6. Premature Birth ...	2	1	1	2	6	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	7
7. Injury at Birth ...	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
8. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
9. Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
10. Intussusception ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
11. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	5
TOTAL ...	5	3	2	4	14	1	3	18	4	4	2	1	29

## EPIDEMIOLOGY

### Food Poisoning.

During the year 5 cases of food poisoning were notified, but in only one case was the diagnosis confirmed. The patient, a male aged 55 years resident in the Colne Valley U.D., was admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital on the 7th June, and died on the 13th June, 1951.

The main symptom was diarrhoea and in the fatal case there was considerable prostration. A specimen of stool revealed organism *S. Typhimurium*.

The origin of infection was thought to be cold brisket, but this could not be confirmed as no samples of the food were available for examination. There were no rats or mice in the household and only a few flies. The cooking and storage seemed to be of average standard and there were no other cases in the household or in the district. It was stated that the patient frequently fed the dog by hand when having meals.

It is considered that the cause of death was due to Toxic Nephritis consequent on Acute Enteritis due to *Salmonella* infection. There was no evidence to show the state of the man's kidneys prior to the onset of infection, but it was considered at the hospital that there was probably some pathological condition of the kidneys antecedent to the infection with *Salmonella*. Unfortunately this could not be proved as no post mortem was held.

At a Church School in the Kirkburton U.D., 4 scholars were sick within a few minutes of consuming a school meal. Food poisoning was suspected but after investigation this did not prove to be the case.

### Diphtheria.

The mortality and incidence of diphtheria continue to fall, no confirmed cases having occurred in the Division during the last 3 years.

If this record is to be maintained it is vital to secure that not less than 75% of babies are immunised before their first birthday, otherwise a return of diphtherial outbreaks is a definite possibility. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

#### Number of Children Immunised in 1951.

Urban District	Under 5 years	5--14 years	Total	"Booster" Doses
Colne Valley	249	4	253	130
Denby Dale	70	—	70	30
Holmfirth	173	1	174	39
Kirkburton	111	4	115	24
Meltham	73	3	76	67
Total	676	12	688	290

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at the 31st December, 1951, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-51 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total Under 15
Number immunised ....	33	472	669	784	1002	3,565	2,439	8,964
Estimated mid-year child population 1951, as supplied by Registrar-General ....	Children under 5 5,705					Children 5-14 8,825		14,530
Percentage of child population immunised ....	51.88					68.03		61.69

### Smallpox.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 197 and 94 as compared with 248 and 82 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

Number Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccinations:						Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over		
Colne Valley ...	46	2	3	1	3		55
Denby Dale ...	5	—	—	2	—		7
Holmfirth ...	68	6	3	3	13		93
Kirkburton ...	23	—	2	1	3		29
Meltham ...	13	—	—	—	—		13

Number Re-Vaccinated							
Colne Valley ...	—	—	1	1	10		12
Denby Dale ...	—	—	—	—	2		2
Holmfirth ...	—	—	2	3	55		60
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	3	14		17
Meltham ...	—	—	—	—	3		3

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

### Whooping Cough.

No scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough was in operation during the year but proposals to commence a restricted scheme were approved by the Local Health Authority in April, 1952.

## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

### Domiciliary Midwifery.

At the commencement of the year 8 whole-time midwives, 2 nurse/midwives, and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the whole-time midwives resigned her appointment and one of the relief nurse/midwives ceased to undertake midwifery and became a full-time relief home nurse.

The vacancy for a whole-time midwife had not been filled by the end of the year, when the position regarding Midwifery Services was as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st December, 1951	
		Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	3	2	—
Denby Dale	2	2	—
Holmfirth	2	2	—
Kirkburton	2	—	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	2	—	2
Division 20	12	7	4

Six independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area, and attended a total of 8 cases.

Of the 1040 births notified and attributed to the Division, 297 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

Cases attended by	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Whole-time County Midwives (8)	218	12
(b) Nurse/Midwives .... (4)	53	6
(c) Independent Midwives .... (5)	3	5
Total ...	274	23

Of the cases attended 3 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers). There were 3 cases of women normally resident in the Division having domiciliary confinements at addresses outside the Division (inward transfers).

In addition, 13 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of the puerperium. During the year 246 such patients received nursing care, 913 individual visits being paid to them, as compared with 185 patients receiving 439 visits in 1950.

#### Notifications:

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:

Death of Child	...	...	...	...	...	7
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	8
Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	62
Laying Out the Dead	...	...	...	...	...	2
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	4



**Medical Assistance:**

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1951 numbered 229 and were comprised as follows:—

PREGNANCY		LYING-IN	
Abortion ... ..	2	Chest Condition ... ..	1
Albuminuria ... ..	2	Condition of Breasts ... ..	6
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	4	Mastitis ... ..	1
Hypertension ... ..	1	Pain in Legs ... ..	1
Threatened Miscarriage ... ..	1	Pyrexia ... ..	5
	10	Skin Condition ... ..	1
			15
LABOUR		THE CHILD	
Abnormal Presentation ... ..	2	Asphyxia ... ..	4
Breech Presentation ... ..	3	Celphalhæmatoma ... ..	1
Delayed Labour ... ..	23	Chest Conditions ... ..	2
Episiotomy ... ..	4	Convulsions ... ..	1
Face Presentation ... ..	2	Discharging Eyes ... ..	6
Forceps Delivery ... ..	2	General Condition ... ..	2
Obstructed Labour ... ..	2	Jaundice ... ..	1
Persistent Posturing ... ..	1	Ophthalmia ... ..	1
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	4	Prematurity ... ..	2
Precipitate Labour ... ..	3	Septic Spots ... ..	2
Premature Labour ... ..	2		
Retained Placenta ... ..	8		
Rigidity of Cervix ... ..	2		
Ruptured Perineum ... ..	121		
Stillbirth ... ..	1		
Uterine Inertia ... ..	2		
	182		22

**Gas and Air Analgesia.**

At the end of 1951, all the 11 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 209 cases, or 70.4% of the cases attended, as compared with 225 cases in 1950.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.**

There are 7 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, all of which are held monthly except the Golcar Clinic, which is held fortnightly.

During the year, 121 patients made 373 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table. Compared with the previous year, when 176 patients made 588 attendances, it will be seen that there has been a further falling-off in attendances.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale ....	12	20	30	2.50
Holmfirth ....	12	10	21	1.75
Lepton ....	13	22	72	5.54
Meltham ....	12	24	80	6.67
Skelmanthorpe ....	12	19	59	4.92
Golcar ....	23	17	84	3.65
Slaithwaite ....	12	9	27	2.25
Total ...	96	121	373	3.89

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics, occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

In view of the continued fall in attendance, it is questionable whether the retention of all the existing clinics is justifiable, and further closures may be inevitable in the near future.

No special Post-Natal Clinics were held, but patients are seen for post-natal examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendances, however, leave much to be desired. More could be done by way of special visits by health visitors but staffing difficulties prevent this.

### **“ Flying Squad ” Arrangements.**

A “ Flying Squad,” based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, is available for dealing with emergencies arising in the domiciliary midwifery service. The “ squad ” consists of an obstetrical consultant together with nursing staff, and provides facilities for blood transfusion and other emergency treatment.

Normally the call for the services of the “ squad ” is made to the hospital by the general practitioner attending the case, but a call for assistance can be made direct by the midwife if the urgency and time available precludes her from getting in touch with the patient’s own doctor first.

The “ squad ” was not called upon to attend any patient in this Division during the year.

### **Ante-Natal Hostel.**

During the year no cases were admitted from this Division to the Brighouse Ante-Natal Hostel for expectant mothers.

The difficulties in arranging for the care of their families is a deterrent to vacancies being accepted by patients who would undoubtedly benefit from a stay in the hostel.

### **Institutional Midwifery.**

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, the majority of expectant mothers being able to secure admission to the institution of their own choice.

Of the 1,040 births attributed to the Division, only 297, or 28.56%, took place at home, as compared with 342, or 32.7%, for the previous year.

Owing to shortage of staff, however, patients are from time to time discharged before the 14th day, as will be seen from the table overleaf.

The Divisional Medical Officer is informed by the hospital authorities when these early discharges are to take place, and arrangements are made for the appropriate domiciliary midwife to attend the patient at home until the 14th day of the puerperium.

	Day of Discharge										Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>Colne Valley U.D.</b>											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	1	2	15	22	57	7	6	1	111
No. of Visits ...	—	—	5	9	78	95	200	20	12	2	421
<b>Denby Dale U.D.</b>											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	1	—	2	9	14	2	—	2	30
No. of Visits ...	—	—	8	—	8	55	40	8	—	7	126
<b>Holmfirth U.D.</b>											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	12
<b>Kirkburton U.D.</b>											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	3	5	16	28	13	3	1	69
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	16	22	64	92	37	8	3	242
<b>Meltham U.D.</b>											
No. of Patients ...	1	—	—	—	3	5	18	—	2	1	30
No. of Visits ...	4	—	—	—	17	24	54	—	10	3	112
<b>Total No. of Patients</b>	1	—	2	7	25	52	121	22	11	5	246
<b>Total No. of Visits ...</b>	4	—	13	27	125	238	396	65	30	15	913

Details of the places of confinement of patients from the various districts are shown in the following table.

# ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	148	44	5	85	40	322
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	193	—	—	193
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	80	8	5	27	12	132
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	25	5	4	16	1	51
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	5	—	6
Other General Hospitals	—	4	—	9	—	13
Private Nursing Homes	17	3	—	4	2	26
Total Institutional	270	65	207	146	55	743
Domiciliary	76	66	64	66	25	297
Total Confinements	346	131	271	212	80	1040

## CHILD WELFARE

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted twice monthly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 2,014 children were seen and a total of 15,547 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,060 children and a total of 16,712 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar ..	49	38	91	129	926	430	1,356	18.89	8.78
Holmfirth ....	49	70	246	316	915	693	1,608	18.67	14.14
Honley ....	50	20	94	114	572	533	1,105	11.44	10.66
Kirkburton ..	48	30	85	115	517	289	806	10.77	6.02
Lepton ....	47	41	65	106	412	284	696	8.77	6.04
Linthwaite ....	47	48	128	176	1,064	697	1,761	22.64	14.83
Marsden ....	49	56	226	282	987	1,246	2,233	20.14	25.43
Meltham ....	47	46	192	238	964	818	1,782	20.51	17.40
New Mill ....	51	26	117	143	475	636	1,111	9.31	12.47
Slaithwaite ...	49	61	179	240	941	1,096	2,037	19.20	22.37
Denby Dale	24	33	54	87	308	343	651	12.83	14.29
Skelmanthorpe	23	29	39	68	246	155	401	10.69	6.74
Total	533	498	1,516	2,014	8,327	7,220	15,547	15.62	13.55

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 15 individual children having made 74 attendances, as compared with 28 children making 149 attendances in 1950.

### Premature Babies.

During the year 49 babies weighing 5½lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 14 were born at home, as compared with 50 and 17 respectively for the previous year. Of those born at home, one died during the first 24 hours, one on the third day, and two on the eighth day. The remaining 10 survived at the end of one month. Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:



# THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE FIRST WEEK																										
Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).														Percent- age Survival in 1950	Percent- age Survival in 1951					
	Born Alive					First Week					Second Week					Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days									
						Born Dead																				
	A	B1	B2	C	T	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			A	B1	B2	C	T
5-5½	7	1	6	17	31	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	17	30	97.1	96.8
4½-5	1	1	3	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	9	100.0	100.0
4-4½	3	-	-	6	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	9	100.0	100.0
3½-4	-	-	2	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	100.0	100.0
3-3½	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	40.0	50.0
2½-3	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	00.0
2-2½	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	00.0	50.0
1½-2	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0
	14	2	12	35	63	43	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12	33	57	86.6	90.5

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.  
B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.  
B2: Born in a Maternity Home.  
C: Born in a General Hospital.  
T: Total.

Total unadjusted live births	.....	1,040
Number of live premature births	.....	63
Percentage of total live births	.....	6.1
Number born dead	.....	13

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

One premature baby outfit is available in the Division and is kept at the Divisional Health Office. Arrangements are made for the outfit to be conveyed by ambulance to any household where its use is thought to be advisable by the midwife. During the year the outfit was called into use on 5 occasions.

### **Day Nurseries.**

There are no day nurseries in the Division.

### **Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948.**

There are no nurseries or child minders in the Division registered under this Act. The private nursery formerly provided by a textile firm was closed by the firm owing to trade recession early in the year.

## **SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE**

### **Introduction.**

The policy of visiting each school twice per year for the purpose of routine medical inspections has continued. This practice makes it possible for all entrants to be examined within not more than 6 months of commencing school and also enables the children with defects to be kept under closer observation than would be the case if the schools were only visited annually.

The general health of children has been well maintained and the majority of defects found are defective vision, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and minor degrees of flat foot.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special educational treatment has continued, 36 pupils being added to the list during the year, making a total of 177 at the end of the year. There is still great difficulty in placing these pupils in suitable schools but the opening by the Education Committee of the special schools for educationally sub-normal girls at Royd Edge, Meltham, and for educationally sub-normal boys at Baliol, Sedbergh, has eased the position somewhat so far as these classes of handicapped pupils are concerned. There is, however, need for much greater provision.

It is with great regret that one has to report that there is no improvement in the position of the School Dental Service generally, and that it is still virtually none existent in this Division.

### **Schools in the Area.**

There are in the Division 68 schools. The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1951, was 8,867, composed of 2,550 infants, 3,655 juniors, and 2,662 seniors. Of the 63 Primary and "Through" schools, 32 are Voluntary and 31 are County schools. The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary ... ..	9	874	9	918	14	1259	13	1340	5	464	50	4855
Secondary Modern ...	1	277	1	519	1	461	1	261	—	—	4	1518
Through ... ..	10	1441	—	—	2	254	1	273	—	—	13	1968
Grammar ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	526	—	—	—	—	1	526
All Types ... ..	20	2592	10	1437	18	2500	15	1874	5	464	68	8867

Pupils from Colne Valley attend Royds Hall Grammar School, which was under the joint control of the Huddersfield County Borough Council and the West Riding County Council until the 1st August, 1951, when the agreement between the two Authorities terminated. Since that date the responsibility for the County Pupils at Royds Hall Grammar School as far as the School Health Service is concerned has been taken over by the County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

### Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the three age groups, i.e., entrants (5 years +), intermediates (10 years +), and seniors (14 years +), continued throughout the year. In all, 145 separate inspections were carried out at the 68 schools in the Division. As in previous years, pupils continuing attendance at school beyond the age of 15 years were given additional routine medical examinations at 16 and 18 years. Re-examinations of children, who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects requiring treatment or observation, were made at each school medical inspection.

### Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 3,046 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 2,434 in 1950.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups.

Entrants ... ..	1259
Intermediates ... ..	861
Leavers ... ..	652
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	2772
Other periodic inspections ... ..	274
<hr/>	
Grand Total ... ..	3046

# Findings of Medical Inspections.

It is generally agreed that the children of today are healthy and that the incidence of serious physical defects amongst them is low. On the other hand, defects are still found among school entrants which should not exist. This is particularly true of nose and throat conditions. It is well known that these defects are more common in a smoke polluted atmosphere and a reduction in atmospheric pollution has been followed by a reduction in the incidence of naso-pharyngeal disease. Observation by soot deposit gauges in the Colne and Holme valleys shows that there is room for great improvement in this matter. Of the children examined as "periodics," some 357 individual children were found to require treatment for one or more defects. The following table gives details of such defects:—

Group	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants ....	3	158	155
Second Age Group ....	44	66	110
Third Age Group ....	29	39	63
Total (prescribed groups) ....	76	263	328
Other periodic inspections ....	21	8	29
GRAND TOTAL....	97	271	357

## General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of the inspection as follows:—

- " A " (Good) — those better than normal.
- " B " (Fair) — those normal.
- " C " (Poor) — those below normal.

Details of the children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Group	Number of Pupils Inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants ....	1259	759	60.3	473	37.6	27	2.1
Second Age Group ....	861	433	50.3	403	46.8	25	2.9
Third Age Group	652	331	50.8	310	47.5	11	1.7
Other Periodic Inspections ...	274	146	53.3	123	44.9	5	1.8
TOTAL	3046	1669	54.8	1309	43.0	68	2.2

## Special Examinations.

The first time in each year that a child is examined, other than at a routine periodic inspection, is regarded as a "Special Examination." Thus all children with defects which were noted in a previous year and who are seen again are classified as "Specials" at the first examination in each year, and as "Follow-ups" at each subsequent examination in the same year. So far as is practicable all children with known defects are examined twice in each year.



Also included as "Specials" are children aged 8 years + who are specially examined for visual acuity as this would normally not be done until the routine periodic examination at 10 years +. During the year 639 of these children were tested for visual acuity, of which 132 were found to require treatment and 145 to be kept under observation.

### Other Examinations.

In addition to routine, special, and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections, a total of 148 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, fitness to attend school camps, participation in part-time employment or entertainment under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1937, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

**Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the  
Year Ended 31st December, 1951.**

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin ....	8	12	3	9
Eyes: (a) Vision ...	97	213	196	544
(b) Squint ....	24	25	16	17
(c) Other....	4	14	3	8
Ears: (a) Hearing ....	1	12	2	12
(b) Otitis Media ...	3	6	1	14
(c) Other....	2	6	8	11
Nose or Throat ....	91	226	149	144
Speech ....	14	16	43	11
Cervical Glands ....	1	24	2	5
Heart and Circulation ....	2	16	1	22
Lungs ....	9	92	6	60
Developmental (a) Hernia ....	1	7	1	7
(b) Other ....	2	7	6	21
Orthopaedic (a) Posture ....	1	18	5	10
(b) Flat Foot ....	49	43	22	56
(c) Other ....	33	81	25	52
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy ....	—	1	1	5
(b) Other ....	1	22	1	18
Psychological (a) Development ....	25	8	70	12
(b) Stability ....	—	1	7	1
Other ....	—	2	6	14
<b>TOTAL ....</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1053</b>



## Uncleanliness.

The problem of head infestation is still a matter of serious concern and takes up a considerable amount of the time of the School Nurses. Routine inspections are carried out at all schools as far as possible at least once every term. Parents of children found to be infested with vermin or nits are sent a communication from the Divisional Health Office and where possible visited by the School Nurse. The more heavily infested cases are excluded from school for a few days and if no improvement has been effected by the parents a Cleansing Notice is issued under Section 54(2) of the Education Act 1944. The Notice informs the parents that the child must be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer of the Authority within 48 hours and failing that a Cleansing Order may be issued authorising the cleansing of the child by an officer appointed by the Education Authority.

The total number of inspections made was 23,439 and 882 instances of infestation were found as compared with 16,020 and 738 respectively in 1950.

In considering these figures it should be pointed out that a much higher standard than in former years is now expected, and all infestations, however slight, are now recorded. The grossly infested heads which were at one time common are now rarely seen, but there remains a hard core of frequently infested families who are the main cause of the infestation of other children.

Total number of warning letters sent ... ..	673
Total number of exclusion notices served ... ..	39
Total number of home visits paid ... ..	178
Total number of individual children found to be verminous ... ..	702
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued ... ..	26
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued ... ..	12

Although the number of individual children found to be infested was 114 more than in 1950, the rise is probably due to the increased zeal of the School Nurses rather than to any real deterioration in the standard of cleanliness.

A firmer line was, however, taken with persistent offenders, 26 Cleansing Notices being issued and 12 Cleansing Orders being carried out.

When a child who has been cleansed by an Officer of the Education Authority as a result of a Cleansing Order is found at a subsequent inspection to be re-infested, the Authority may take proceedings against the parents under Section 54(3) of the Education Act for allowing re-infestation to take place. In October, proceedings were taken in the West Riding Court at Barnsley under this Section of the Act in respect of two children who had been found infested on frequent occasions. The Magistrates found the cases proved, and the mother of the children was fined the maximum penalty of twenty shillings in each case.

## Arrangements for Treatment.

### School Clinics.

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 12 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 645 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

## Special Clinics.

### Ophthalmic Clinics.

The arrangements detailed in last year's report have continued, Doctor J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division.

During the year 71 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 521 children. Spectacles were prescribed for 162 children, 146 were found not to require any change, and 213 did not require spectacles. The number of children who attended for re-checking of glasses newly obtained was 278 and of these 7 had further glasses prescribed.

The time lag in obtaining new spectacles which developed after the commencement of the National Health Service Act has now virtually disappeared and most prescriptions can be dispensed within a week.

### Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics.

The special Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for West Riding Children conducted by Mr. W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 8 sessions were held and 165 individual children were seen, 117 being referred for operative treatment.

### Orthopædic Clinics.

The special monthly session for West Riding Children has continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. At the 13 sessions held during the year 230 individual children made a total of 364 attendances.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tubercular Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

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230

The treatment centres provided by the County Council at Golcar and Holmfirth and staffed by the Orthopædic Nurse have dealt with a decreasing number of patients, only 29 patients having been treated and 174 attendances made.

The decrease in attendance is due to the fact that most patients find it more convenient to attend the centrally situated Physiotherapy Department at the Royal Infirmary than to come to the centres at Golcar and Holmfirth. During the later months of the year the attendances at Golcar fell to such small numbers that in November it was decided to cease holding treatment sessions there for the time being.

**Child Guidance Treatment.**

The arrangements with the Barnsley Education Committee for the treatment of West Riding children at the Barnsley Clinic continued until the 1st May, when Doctor M. M. MacTaggart, the Psychologist, was appointed in a position under the West Riding Education Committee. She now holds clinics at Wakefield, Shipley, and Rawmarsh. In addition she pays regular visits to special schools, including Royd Edge.

During the year 21 children have received treatment either at Barnsley or at the newly established County Clinics.

**Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.**

Facilities are now available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, and Denby Dale. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 53 children received courses of treatment.

**Pædiatric Clinic.**

During the year Doctor C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., the County Pædiatrician, held a special pædiatric session at the Golcar Clinic where 10 individual children suffering from cardiac diseases were seen.

**Speech Therapy.**

Early in the year a Speech Therapist, Miss Fish, was appointed for duty in Divisions 19, 20, and 21. This permits four sessions to be held weekly in Division No. 20.

Whilst this is a considerable improvement on the time available last year there is still need of more weekly sessions. In order to overcome as far as possible the inaccessible situation of Golcar so far as the rest of the Division is concerned sessions have been arranged in the at present unused Dental Clinic at Honley, and by the kind co-operation of the Divisional Education Officer, Mr. Beardsell, two are held in the Divisional Education Offices in Huddersfield. These additional centres have proved a very great convenience to parents. The remaining clinic session is held at Golcar.

In August, 1951, Miss Fish asked for a transfer to a Division nearer her home and she was replaced by Miss Watkinson.

During the year 165 sessions were held at the various centres.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

	Stammers	Speech Defects
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year ... ..	31	63
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year ... ..	6	11
Total number of cases treated ... ..	37	74
No. of cases discharged during year:—		
Speech normal ... ..	7	24
Unsuitable for treatment ... ..	6	6
Left school ... ..	1	1
By reason of non-attendance ... ..	1	4
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year ... ..	7	20
No. of visits made to schools ... ..	23	

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

### 1. Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp ... ..	—	—
(ii) Body ... ..	—	1
Scabies ... ..	—	2
Impetigo ... ..	10	1
Other Skin Diseases ... ..	14	12
Total ... ..	24	16

### 2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint ... ..	5	3
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	332
Total ... ..	5	335
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were: (a) Prescribed ... ..	—	277
(b) Obtained ... ..	—	308

### 3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear ... ..	—	5
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis ... ..	—	361
(c) For other Nose and Throat conditions ... ..	—	5
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	12
Total ... ..	—	383

### 4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals ... ..	2	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	By the Authority	Otherwise
	56	12



## 5. Child Guidance Treatment.

Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
	14	13

## 6. Speech Therapy.

Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist ... ..	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
	111	3

## 7. Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ...	286	111
(b) Ultra Violet Light ... ..	53	—
Total ... ..	339	111

## Hospital Schools.

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special " long-stay " hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Reason	Admitted during 1951	Discharged during 1951
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Heswall	1 (M.E.)	Physically Handicapped	2-5-51	21-9-51
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (G.L.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	1 (S.R.)	Physically Handicapped	26-9-51	—
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, Todmorden	2 (J.S.) (P.L.)	Physically Handicapped	13-9-51 8-51	— 10-51
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (C.P.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—



## Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 8 children were sent to the following convalescent homes:—

Taxal Edge Convalescent Home, Whaley Bridge, near Manchester	2
Seabright House Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea ... ..	4
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea ... ..	2

## Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

District	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Encephalitis	Dysentery
Colne Valley ... ..	217	46	63	4	1	8
Denby Dale ... ..	97	9	6	—	—	—
Meltham ... ..	92	48	8	5	—	—
Kirkburton ... ..	32	5	17	—	1	1
Holmfirth ... ..	74	16	19	—	—	31
Total ... ..	512	124	113	9	2	40

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

No special immunisation sessions were held in schools during the year.

## Deaths in School Children.

During the year 4 deaths were registered amongst school children (3 boys and 1 girl) aged 5—16 years. The following are brief details:—

Case No.	Sex & Age	Cause of Death
1	Boy aged 7 years	1(a) Broncho-Pneumonia. (b) Influenza. 2. Congenital Abnormality of Central Nervous System.
2	Boy aged 9 years	1a Miliary tuberculosis of lungs. 2 Mental deficiency — mongolism.
3	Girl aged 10 years	Bronchiolitis. Post Mortem without Inquest.
4	Boy aged 14 years	Sub-arachnoid Hæmorrhage following ruptured congenital aneurysm of the cerebral artery and accelerated by a blow on the side of the neck, caused by his being struck by a piece of plywood which had been thrown in the air whilst playing. Post Mortem. Misadventure. Inquest.

## Provision of School Meals.

School meals are available at all schools in the Division. In some instances they are cooked in the individual school premises and in others are brought ready cooked from other school canteens. The meals are well cooked and varied. The number of pupils who take school meals varies much from school to school. In some almost 100% stay for the school dinner, whilst at others less than half have the meal. Each school child is entitled to  $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint of milk daily free of charge. Here again many children, particularly the older ones, refuse to accept what is provided for their own benefit.

Very few children have meals at the expense of the Education Committee. At the end of the year, out of 8,867 children on the school rolls, 5,155 were taking school meals and 5,851 were having school milk.

In order to supplement the diet of infants, Vitamin A and D capsules and orange juice are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under.

## Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 23 children should not be employed in the following categories of work.

1—Heavy manual work (2). 2—Exposure to bad weather (1).  
3—Work in damp atmosphere (1). 4—Work in dusty atmosphere (2).

5—Normally acute vision (5). 6—Normal colour vision (5). 7—Normal hearing (3). 8—Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles (3). 9—Prolonged standing, much walking, or quick movement from place to place (1).

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

It is disappointing to report that in spite of the recommendations of the Youth Employment Officer and the School Medical Officer pupils frequently take up work in unsuitable occupations.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 29 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	22
Dancing and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	4
Errand Boys	...	...	...	...	2
Shop Assistants	...	...	...	...	1

### Handicapped Pupils.

Early ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

A register is maintained of all pupils who owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment.

During the year 50 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 36 cases. Following re-examination during the year 22 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 177 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	6
Deaf	...	...	...	...	2
Delicate	...	...	...	...	13
Speech	...	...	...	...	35
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	6
Blind	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	22
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	92

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The increased provision by the Education Committee of residential school accommodation for Handicapped Pupils has enabled an increasing number of children to receive the special educational treatment they require. The facilities available, however, are still inadequate, particularly for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils, 41 of whom were waiting for admission to special schools, and 51 for special treatment in ordinary schools at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year 14 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 20 children (9 educationally sub-normal, 4 delicate, 3 physically handicapped, 2 partially sighted, 1 deaf, and 1 maladjusted) were admitted during the year. There were 11 discharges (6 delicate, 3 physically handicapped, 1 educationally sub-normal, and 1 deaf) leaving a total of 23 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. away	Location of Special School
Blind ... ..	1	Sheffield School for Blind Children.
Partially Sighted	4	3 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 1 at Exhall Grange School, near Coventry.
Deaf ... ..	1	Lawns House School, Leeds.
Delicate ... ..	4	1 at Ingleborough Hall, Clapham. 2 at Oak Bank Open-air School, Sevenoaks, Kent.
Educationally Subnormal	8	1 at St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor. 5 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 3 at Baliol School, Sedbergh.
Maladjusted ... ..	1	Oak Bank, Ingrow, Keighley.
Physically Handicapped	4	1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 1 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry. 1 at Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield.

At the end of the year 59 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Deaf ... ..	1
Maladjusted ... ..	3
Delicate ... ..	4
Educationally Sub-Normal	41
Physically Handicapped	9
Partially Sighted	1
	<hr/>
	59

**Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners.**

It is pleasing to report that much more information is now being obtained from the hospital service regarding school children who receive treatment in hospital. Recommendations for special educational treatment for handicapped children are also made by the Hospital Consultants.

Under an agreement with the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, children found at school suffering from defects requiring specialist advice or treatment are notified in the first instance to the family practitioner before an appointment at the Consultant's Clinic is arranged. By this arrangement the family practitioner is kept informed of defects found amongst his patients and copies of the Consultant's report are sent to him.

**Sanitary Conditions of School Premises.**

On the whole the schools in the Division are kept in a reasonable state of repair but owing to their age many of them are lacking in the provision of adequate washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. Minor improvements have been effected at a number of schools during the year.



## HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year a Superintendent Health Visitor, 9 health visitors, and a tuberculosis visitor were engaged in the Division. During the year 3 Health Visitors resigned their appointments, 4 Health Visitors were appointed, and in addition one Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor were engaged on a part-time basis. The Tuberculosis visitor was transferred to the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and was not replaced, her duties being shared amongst the general health visitors.

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31-12-51
Superintendent Health Visitor ... ..	1	1
Colne Valley ... ..	4	3
Denby Dale ... ..	2	1
Holmfirth ... ..	4	3
Kirkburton ... ..	3	2*
Meltham ... ..	1	1
Assistant Health Visitors ... ..	—	2*
Tuberculosis Visitors ... ..	1	—
	16	13

\* Includes 1 part-time.

The transfer of tuberculosis visiting to the general Health Visitors opened a new sphere of work for them. The changeover took a little time to become stabilised, but the scheme is now working satisfactorily. Whilst much can be said in favour of the full-time Tuberculosis Visitor from the point of view of the Chest Physician there are many advantages in having the work done by the District Health Visitors. The success or failure of the work depends on the individual co-operation between the members of the staffs of the Chest Clinic and the Health Department and in this connection mention must be made of the ever ready help given by Dr. R. N. Walker, the local Chest Physician, and his staff.

An increasing amount of the health visitors' time is being taken up in connection with the home visiting of the aged and home help cases.

The pre-school sessions at Slaithwaite, to which children are specially invited on reaching their 3rd birthday, have continued, and further sessions have been held from time to time in other parts of the Division. At each session 8 to 10 children are seen and the examination made is on the lines of a routine school medical inspection.

Many children who attended the Infant Welfare Centres as infants but later ceased to attend are brought to these special sessions.

Owing to lack of staff the educational programme has progressed slowly.

The following is a summary of the visits made by health visitors during the year:—

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages of 1 and 5 Years		Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	25	50	368	2038	1	1784	905
Denby Dale	5	7	87	374	7	343	194
Holmfirth	7	22	270	1885	12	1581	616
Kirkburton	22	26	180	1000	9	1493	496
Meltham	19	34	106	602	—	479	583
<b>Division 20</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>5899</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5680</b>	<b>2794</b>



The visits shown in the above table include 3,150 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	24
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	15
Infant Deaths—0—1 years	...	...	...	...	7	
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	—	7
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	340
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Care and After-Care —						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1012	
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	22	
Referred by Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	45	
Others	...	...	...	...	126	
					—	1205
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	667
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	561
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	328
						—
						3150

## HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 12 home nurses, 2 nurse/midwives, and 3 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the home nurses resigned her appointment and one of the relief nurse/midwives ceased to undertake midwifery and became a full-time relief home nurse.

The establishment of home nurses approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act and the staff position at the end of the year are as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st Dec., 1951	
		Home Nurses	Nurse-Midwives
Colne Valley	3	3	—
Denby Dale	2	3	—
Holmfirth	2	3	—
Kirkburton	3	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	1	1	2
Division 20	12	12	4

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
<b>COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Golcar .....	25	100	3,995	4	175
Marsden and Slaithwaite .....	29	188	3,443	11	277
Linthwaite .....	35	191	4,202	3	129
	89	569	11,640	18	581
<b>DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Denby & Cumberworth .....	15	49	1,950	5	14
Clayton West and Scissett .....	11	61	1,278	—	—
Emley and Skelmanthorpe .....	17	124	2,962	—	4
	43	234	6,190	5	18
<b>HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT ...</b>					
Holmfirth .....	32	146	2,869	—	1
New Mill .....	22	57	2,575	—	—
Honley .....	17	140	2,578	—	—
	71	343	8,022	—	1
<b>KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Kirkheaton, Lepton & Flockton .....	17	211	3,276	2	51
Kirkburton .....	16	82	2,350	16	504
Shelley and Shepley .....	15	74	2,205	15	516
	48	367	7,831	33	1,071
<b>MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT</b>					
Meltham .....	20	124	2,181	3	112
Total for Division ...	271	1,637	35,864	59	1,783

### Cases Treated.

As in previous years, the types and duration of cases treated during the year have been analysed. There is considerable variation between the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of home nurses by general practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin and streptomycin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the year 54 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 185 attendances.

### Cases Discharged.

Of the 1,571 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year, 1,178 were discharged as recovered, 149 were transferred to hospital, and 244 died.

The tables given below show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week .....	269	42	59
1- 2 weeks .....	341	25	52
2- 4 weeks .....	319	21	39
4-13 weeks .....	183	30	59
3- 6 months .....	38	11	21
Over 6 months .....	28	20	14
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>1 178</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>244</b>

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	236	26	30
4- 7	293	35	51
8-15	372	29	53
16-30	183	20	42
31-50	50	18	29
51-75	19	6	15
76-100	14	9	4
Over 100	11	6	20
TOTAL	1,178	149	244

### Types of Cases Attended.

The new cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed. From the table given below it will be seen that Septic Conditions have again provided the largest number of new cases (221). Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (145) were the next most frequent. Post-Operative Dressings (115) were followed by Bronchitis (110), Senility (99), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (94).

New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 62 as compared with 65 in the previous year, and those of Pneumonia were 49, as compared with 45 for 1950.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	1	13
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	15	718
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	3	193
Influenza	2	18	253
Pneumonia	2	49	700
Bronchitis	7	110	1491
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	24	371
Cancer of Uterus	—	4	116
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	4	22	563
Cancer of Breast	1	7	577
Cancer of Other Sites	8	29	1,592
Diabetes	5	25	1,194
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	20	94	2,685
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	31	145	4,598
Post-Operative Dressings	13	115	2,074
Injuries	9	67	1,725
Burns and Scalds	3	49	1,065
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	4	221	2,422
Uterine Prolapse	60	53	603
Other Gynaecological Cases	—	19	263
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	4	11	1,145
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	14	22	1,556
Ear and Eye Conditions	3	27	555
Varicose Ulcers	7	19	1,324
Impetigo	—	6	156
Other Skin Diseases	3	8	126
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	5	17	442
Mastitis	—	22	164
Acute Abdominal Conditions	1	37	308
Constipation	4	68	333
Thrombosis	4	19	631
Infantile Disorders	—	30	161
Circumcision	1	40	290
Senility	29	99	3,324
Other Conditions	22	142	2,123
TOTAL	271	1,637	35,864

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	...	4,598	visits
Senility	...	...	3,324	„
Cancer (all sites)	...	...	2,848	„
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	2,685	„
Septic Conditions	...	...	2,422	„
Post-Operative Dressings	...	...	2,074	„
Injuries	...	...	1,725	„
Rheumatism and Arthritis	...	...	1,556	„

### Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives.

No serious difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to transport and only one home nurse was dependent on public transport as a means of conveyance at the end of the year, when the position was as follows:—

	Using County Cars	Using Private Cars	Dependent on Public Transport
Home Nurses	6	5	1
Nurse/Midwives	1	3	—
Midwives	1	6	—
	8	14	1

No additional County Cars have been allotted for use in the Division but 2 of the older cars have been replaced.

### THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a home help can be made. These are as follows:—

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Ill.                 | (e) Aged.                       |
| (b) Lying-in.            | (f) A Child not over compulsory |
| (c) An Expectant Mother. | school age.                     |
| (d) Mentally Defective.  |                                 |

Before a home help can be provided a form of application must be signed by the head of the household. If there are any adults in the house other than the householder and wife, and they are likely to get some benefit from the services of the home help, they also are expected to sign an application form. A medical certificate stating the condition from which the patient is suffering and that a home help is required must be submitted with all applications under Class (a) Ill. Usually a home help can be provided only when the ill person is in the house. If the ill person is removed to hospital then a home help can be provided only if there is need for a home help under one of the other classes, e.g., children not over school age in the house.

In the case of the aged there is no need for the person to be ill in order to qualify for the provision of a home help. The extent of the need depends on the physical capacity of the aged person and the other persons in the household. A home help assisting an aged person can undertake domestic work or household management only and must not be used as a sitter-in. A home help cannot be provided merely because a householder offers to pay full cost; each case is treated strictly on its merits.

Briefly, a home help may be allocated to a household where there is sickness sufficient to require medical or nursing care; she cannot attend



where a sick person is removed to hospital unless there is a child under school leaving age at home; she can attend to the domestic duties of the aged, mentally defective, and expectant of child, without stipulation as to sickness. The aged should generally be over 60 years of age, the mentally defective such as have been reported to the Health Committee, and those expectant of child would normally have some disability such as fatigue or varicose veins necessitating rest. She should as far as reasonably possible give her time to domestic duties or to family or household management (as appropriate to the case) and not undertake the duties of a "sitter-in."

Every applicant for a home help must sign an undertaking either to pay the full cost of the home help supplied or to give a statement of his income and capital and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scale. In assessing the charge the income of all persons assisted is taken into account. The actual assessment is carried out in the Divisional Welfare Office.

The present establishment of Home Helps for this Division is 17 which can be raised to an ultimate one of 22 should the need arise. In terms of full-time home helps the number employed throughout the year has only averaged 10.51, but it is encouraging to record that towards the end of the year the monthly average figure rose steadily and reached the peak figure of 14.26 in November.

More Home Helps are required before the area as a whole can be adequately covered. Whilst there is a sufficiency of Home Helps resident in certain areas to fully service these areas there is a scarcity in others, and as travelling time is now no longer paid where this does not exceed one hour per day, several home helps refuse to take cases away from their own immediate district. In spite of this, practically all applications received have had the services of a home help, although the amount of time which could be devoted to any particular case has sometimes been less than was actually required.

During the year 202 cases were provided with home helps as compared with 155 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
90	48	27	12	25	202

Details of the assistance given to the 202 patients in the various categories is shown in the following table:—



Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Lying-in ... ..	24	76.15	8	68.31	9	56.44	12	47.70	7	65.43	60	65.21
Expectant Mothers ...	2	70.00	—	—	1	69.50	3	109.33	—	—	6	89.58
Illness ... ..	16	100.81	7	261.43	18	149.44	3	95.33	8	83.88	52	136.44
Aged—Infirm ... ..	6	102.33	2	70.50	3	81.83	3	260.33	1	51.00	15	122.17
Aged—Ill ... ..	15	79.22	10	188.48	16	144.33	10	40.30	13	219.90	64	135.05
School Children ... ..	1	839.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	839.00
Tuberculosis ... ..	3	320.75	—	—	1	219.00	—	—	—	—	4	295.31
Total ... ..	67	107.22	27	163.06	48	125.94	31	76.47	29	139.27	202	119.02

## National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Under this section a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. On the 1st September, 1951, the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, came into operation. This gives the local authority further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain types of cases whom it is considered should be removed without delay from the premises in which they are resident.

No action was taken under this section during the year.

### Ambulance Service.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed. Cases of abuse of the service are now much less frequent than was the case in the early days of the National Health Service.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot made 4,920 journeys involving 109,622 miles, and carried 16,936 patients, 2,549 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 16,936 patients carried were 14,294 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,124
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,294
							<hr/> 16,936 <hr/>

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the year the Holmfirth ambulance carried 32 cases and travelled 324 miles.

Several cases were also carried by cars in the Voluntary Car Pool, the journeys being principally to Leeds, Bradford, York, and Doncaster.

## CHILDREN'S HOMES

### Medical Arrangements.

The care and treatment of children accommodated in The Leas Children's Homes, Scholes, Holmfirth, during times of illness is delegated to a private practitioner with whom the children are registered under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Divisional Medical Officer has been made responsible for the preventive medical services of the local authority so far as the children are concerned. Each child is examined by a medical officer of the local authority on admission and at 6 monthly intervals. Advice is given regarding precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases, hours of rest and sleep, and the general supervision of health, hygiene, and dietary of the children.

Cases of difficulty in behaviour, boarding out, etc., are discussed with the Superintendent of the Homes and with the officers of the Children's Department. Visits are also made from time to time by the County Psychologist.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders.

The work is done mainly by the Mental Health Social Worker, who also provides reports about the home conditions of defectives for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. The Social Worker also gives a little training in handicrafts of various sorts to suitable patients.

Very little has been done regarding the provision of personal histories and background information relating to patients admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals, as this work in the Division is largely done by the Social Worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

There is great difficulty in securing institutional accommodation for those patients whose mental, physical, or social conditions make this desirable. As the Local Health Authority no longer provides residential accommodation all that can be done is to make recommendations to the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year two children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) as ineducable and eleven under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school — all were placed under statutory supervision. Two adults were reported by the police or the courts, and six other adults were found "subject to be dealt with." Three adults (female) were admitted to institutions during the year.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship ....	1	2	3
Under Statutory Supervision ....	41	33	74
On Licence from Institutions ....	3	2	5
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation ....	7	3	10

Of these patients 17 were in need of institutional care at the end of the year as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
In urgent need ...	3	2	5
Not in urgent need ...	8	4	12
Total	11	6	17

The great need of defectives resident at home is facilities for occupational training either at occupation centres or in small groups or individually at home. The siting of occupation centres for the larger scattered Divisions such as No. 20 is very difficult. To serve the whole of this Division the centre would have to be in Huddersfield, but to gather together all the patients from the outlying areas would require the provision of special transport to an extent impracticable at the present time.

The training of smaller groups therefore seems to be the only course open at present. During the year small classes were commenced at Linthwaite and Honley under the supervision of Mrs. M. Moore, the Mental Health Social Worker, the number of patients who attended and the number of attendances made being as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	24	13	170	7.08
Honley ... ..	11	5	37	3.36
	35	18	207	5.91

These classes are much appreciated by the patients and their parents, but hardly touch the fringe of the present need. Until trained Home Teachers are available it is, however, impossible to extend the scope of the work.

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